

## Judicial Ticket.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—**ORSAMUS COLE.**

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—**JOHN B. CASSADAY.**

When a man reads the inaugural of President Garfield, he can't help but remark, "there's brains and patriotism."

President Hayes took his leave of the Democratic Congress by vetoing the funding bill. This was the severest kick he could give that body, unless it was the vetoing of the river and harbor swindle.

The musical festival which will soon take place in New York will have three choruses—one composed of 1,200 trained voices; one of 1,000 young ladies; and one of 250 boys. Beside these there will be 250 instruments.

Alexander Hamilton was the youngest man who ever sat in the cabinet of a President of the United States. He was only 32 when he became Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, and at once he grappled financial questions with ability, energy and success that attracted the attention of the civilized world.

A telegram from Washington to the Inter Ocean on Saturday, says there is apparently a misapprehension on the part of certain Washington editors as to the position of Congressman Williams on senatorial question. He received a dispatch on Saturday from a friend at Madison to the effect that he had authorized his name not to be used against Mr. Cameron. Upon the receipt of this dispatch, Mr. Williams sent a message to Madison, as follows:

"WASHINGTON, March 4, 1881.  
The statement is wholly unauthorized. I am a candidate myself, and want the support of all who deem me worthy. I am not a partisan. While here I feel that my labors for Republicanism should merit fair treatment."  
C. G. WILLIAMS.

This places Mr. Williams squarely in the senatorial race. The Washington dispatch to the Inter Ocean says there is a very general confidence expressed in Congress that Mr. Williams will eventually be elected.

It has now been decided by Judge Woods of the United States Circuit Court, that a white man can marry a colored woman if he wants to. A short time ago a man named Francois, in Texas, married a woman of color. The neighbors became indignant and by their efforts he was indicted, tried, and being convicted of felony, was sentenced to the State penitentiary for five years. After his commitment to jail, counsel was procured for him, and an application was made to the United States Circuit Court for a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Woods granted the writ on the ground that the article in the Texas criminal code under which Francois was convicted, was abrogated by the adoption of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The Judge held that laws prohibiting the marriages of whites with persons of color, were relics of slavery and should be wiped out. These marriages are generally with the quadroon girls of Texas and Louisiana, who have fairer and prettier complexions than the sallow white natives. On an average they are well educated, and generally much handsomer than those who call themselves white, and if white men want to marry them there should be no law against it. Reason, justice, and common sense are opposed to any interference.

A great many people in the North, and the leaders of Democratic party in the South, have been eager to know what position President Garfield would take on the Southern question. They have definite knowledge now in regard to the policy of the new administration. His position will surprise no one who has paid any attention to the career of President Garfield while he was in Congress. The position he occupies is that maintained by the great body of the Republican party, and it is identical with that assumed by the party during the last campaign. The policy of the present administration is defined with a force of eloquence rarely equalled. On the question of sectional issue an opposition journal says the inaugural is more than good—it is grand. It speaks to the South and to the country on the highest plane of statesmanship, and touches deftly the chords of National feeling which Lincoln swept so eloquently, but in vain, twenty years ago. This question of North and South is a grave one for the United States, because for several years there has been almost a reign of terror in many places in the South, and political privileges have been freely enjoyed by the Democrats only. If the enfranchisement of the colored race disturbed the Southern community, it could not be avoided, however much it might have been deplored. President Garfield truly says there can be no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and citizenship; and that if the blacks are ignorant, so are many of the whites in the South; and that the Nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the ignorance it has added to the voting people. The only way to successfully banish all sectional issues and to make voting as free in the South as it is in the North, is for the Southern leaders to fall in with the position stated by President Garfield in his inaugural, which is, and has been, the position of the Republican party since the days of reconstruction. When the South builds

more school houses and fewer distilleries, when it spends more money for educational purposes than it does for shot guns and bowie knives, there will be a free ballot, a full vote, and a fair count in the South.

## THE THIRTIETH BALLOT

Twenty-Eight Ballots Were Taken in the Republican Senatorial Caucus Last Night.

Lasting Till After Midnight, and No Choice.

The Cameron Men Claim the Nomination but for the Adjournment.

The Opposition Unable to Unite On Any One Candidate.

Which Makes a Dark Horse a Prominent Figure in the Caucus.

The Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Ballots This Afternoon.

To-day's Doings in the State Legislature.

Incidents Attendant Upon the Earthquake in the Island of Ischia.

Two Hundred Houses Ruined and 300 Persons Killed by the Shock.

## THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, March 8.—Twenty-eight ballots were taken for United States Senator last evening, running the caucus till midnight, with no choice. It is generally believed that a dead-lock is inevitable. The Cameron men claim that if another ballot had been taken, Cameron would have received forty-three votes, only lacking five votes to elect him. They seem to think Cameron will receive the nomination this afternoon, having assurances from enough members to elect him. The opposition is still unable to unite on any one candidate which makes the dark horse a prominent figure to-day.

The caucus will reconvene at 2:30 o'clock to-day.

LATER.

MADISON, March 8.—The caucus was convened at 2:30 o'clock. There was some delay in getting to a vote, which was as follows:

THIRTIETH BALLOT.

Cameron	37
Keyes	27
Dixon	15
Hazen	12
Williams	7
Bingham	1
Total	100

THIRTIETH BALLOT.

Cameron	37
Keyes	29
Dixon	12
Hazen	7
Williams	7
Bingham	1
Total	103

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Special to the Gazette.

MADISON, March 8.—Both houses went through calendars to-day.

ASSEMBLY.

The resolution providing for a convention to frame a new constitution, was killed.

The interest bill reducing rates to six per cent. legal rate, eight by special contract, passed by a large majority.

Bills were passed to prevent by penalties the obstruction of streams used for log driving.

SENATE.

In the Senate the bill granting married women the right to sue and maintain separate actions and receive the benefit of judgments for injury sustained to person or character, passed.

## THE ISCHIAN EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, March 7.—Following are additional details about the destruction of Cassanaciola: The shock took place on Friday afternoon and lasted seven seconds. It was accompanied by a noise, like subterranean thunder; then came the crash of falling houses, mingling with the shrieks of the victims. Mothers were found with their infants still clinging to their breasts.

At Annes five persons were killed and thirteen houses destroyed. The panic-stricken inhabitants are camping in the fields, afraid to venture back.

Many deeds of heroism were performed by the military. A Neapolitan sergeant plunged among the ruins of a fallen house and rescued a blind man, who, unconscious of his danger, struggled with his rescuer.

At Villa Cametti two girls, who were playing upon the doorstep, were struck dead by the falling architrave. Two hundred houses were thrown down, and many others were damaged and made uninhabitable. The killed number 104, and many more are injured. The total number of victims is estimated at 300. The wounded are being conveyed in steamers to the hospital of the Peliccioli at Naples.

Harrowing scenes were presented at the mortuary chamber; mothers, wives and children striving to snatch the dead

from the biers on which the soldiers were carrying them away.

Soldiers, police and doctors were immediately dispatched from Naples. Shortly before the first shock of the earthquake the mineral springs were observed to be in a state of ebullition.

LEXINGTON, March 7.—A dispatch from Naples reports that another shock of earthquake occurred at Cassanaciola Monday. Eleven more bodies have been found. The latest reports show that 125 persons were killed and 179 injured by the earthquake.

## GREAT SALT LAKE.

Some of the Peculiarities of the Big Island Sea.

One of the wonders of Utah is that of the Great Salt Lake. At present it occupies a space equal to about 3,000 square miles. The greatest length is ninety-three miles, while the greatest width is forty-three. Several large islands rise to great heights above the surface, the largest of which is over thirty miles long, and in the widest place about twelve miles across, and it is continuous in its character, with streams of water, formed by springs and drainage, flowing through the ravines and canyons. On this island, which is called by the name of Antelope or Church Island, ranchmen have raised herds of horses, cattle and sheep upon the rich land found there. The other islands, of which there are several, are small, and inhabited by loons and sea gulls. The flow of water into the lake from the rivers of Bear, Weber and Jordan, and of numerous small streams, from actual measurement, is over 6,000 cubic feet per minute—a quantity sufficient to cover the lake in one year to a depth of forty inches. But the evaporation is so great in this climate that this great influx is overcome, and the lake remains much the same in height from year to year. In the spring the water is some inches higher than at any other period. The greatest depth of water fathomed is sixty feet. While the waters of the sea contain about 2 per cent salt, that of the Great Salt Lake contains about 22 per cent or about one-fifth the bulk. During the summer season the lake water becomes warm and makes an agreeable and invigorating bath, which, is taken advantage of by thousands, not only as a source of enjoyment, but for the cure of rheumatism and other diseases, for which it has proven very efficacious. At Lake Point, Black Rock and Lake Shore ample provision has been made for the accommodation and comfort of bathers, and during the past season, which was a very short one, fully 30,000 baths were taken. A steam-boat makes excursions during the summer for the accommodation of parties, who enjoy the grand lake scenery, dancing and other amusements in the cabin of the large steamer. One great source of wealth comes from the immense deposit of white crystallized salt that deposits on the shores and is scooped up and sent off for use in the silver mills of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Colorado. The past year fully 10,000 tons of salt have been gathered from the lake and shipped for sale. Citizens from Utah use this salt for domestic purposes, while cabinets of minerals are incomplete without a sample of the beautiful salt crystallized on some of the islands, which is found in the waters of the briny inland sea.

During storms waves rise so high that it is exceedingly dangerous for boats to be out from safe harbor.

The U. S. Government uses Howe Seals. Send for Catalogue to Borden, Seal & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

## Judging by Appearances.

In the other years when Maine was a district of the State of Massachusetts, Ezekiel Whitman was among the chosen to represent the district in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was an eccentric man, and one of the best lawyers of his time. In those days Whitman owned a farm and did much work upon his land, and it so happened that when the time came for him to set out for Boston, his best suit of clothes was a suit of homespun. His wife objected to his going in that garb, but he did not care.

"I will get a nice fashionable suit made as soon as I reach Boston," he replied.

Reaching his destination, Whitman found rest at Doolittle's City tavern. Let it be understood that he was a graduate of Harvard, and that at this tavern he was at home.

As he entered the parlor of the house he found that several ladies and gentlemen were there assembled, and he heard a remark from one of them, "Ah, here comes a countryman of the real homespun genus. Here's fun."

Whitman, at the company, and then sat down.

"Say, my friend, you are from the country," remarked one of the gentlemen.

"Ya-as," answered Ezekiel, with a ludicrous twist of the face.

The ladies laughed.

"And what do you think of our city?"

"It's a pretty thick-settled place, anyhow. It's got a sweepin' sight of housin in it."

"And a good many people, too."

"Ya-as, I should reckon so."

"Many people where you come from?"

"Wal, some."

"Ya-as, a fair sprinklin'."

"And I don't doubt that you are quite a bean among them?"

"Ya-as, I beans 'em home—few meetin' and singin' seckew."

"Perhaps the gentleman from the country will take a glass of wine?"

"Thank-ee. Don't care if I do."

The wine was brought.

"You must drink a toast."

"Oh, git out! I eats toast—never heard o' such a thing as drinkin' it. But I kin give ye a sentiment."

small and cheap as it is possible for full-grown people to feel.

## Story of a Broken Heart.

From the New York World.

The officers of the seizure-room in the custom house have been for several days awaiting the return of Mrs. Ray Gordon, a Philadelphia milliner, who arrived in this city by the steamer Britannic, on January 31. She had in baggage two trunks, two boxes, and two hand-satchels, which were passed by Officer Hays, of the custom house squad, after a cursory examination. Inspector Voight noticed that her hand-satchels were not "chalked," and insisted upon examining them. Finding in them a package of ribbon and another of lace, Voight sent the whole collection of baggage to the seizure-room of the custom house. Mrs. Gordon promised that she would come to the custom house in an hour's time, and went to Krueger's hotel, No. 397 West street, to get, as she said, something to eat, and a short rest. Here she said she wanted a room at once. She was shown a room, and frightened the porter by exclaiming: "Give me a pair of scissors—quick!" He declared that he had no scissors, and she replied: "Well, give me anything that will cut." Afraid that she was about to commit suicide, he went down and informed the proprietor, who went up himself, and being informed by the lady that she merely wished to rearrange her dress, let her the scissors. In an hour Mrs. Gordon came down-stairs, returned the scissors, and went to the custom-house. Here meantime packages of lace had been found sewn into the linings of dresses or hidden in old shoes. On one undergarment 200 yards of edging had been fastened, and dresses were folded lengthwise with pieces of silk and velvet in the folds. The following seizures were made: 108 yards of silk, 162 yards of silk ribbon, 23 yards of silk lace, 49 yards of piece velvet, 12 yards of velvet embroidery, 55 yards of woven dress goods, 473 yards of cotton edgings, 317 yards of cotton lace, 1 lace handkerchief, 1 lace shawl, 25 pieces of bead embroidery, 3½ yards of lace trimming, and ten packages of artificial flowers. Mrs. Gordon did not return to the hotel in West street, and as she had carried off the key Mr. Krueger became anxious, and on Wednesday sent for the police of Charles street precinct. Detectives Flanagan and Dulis opened and searched the room. Under the mattress of the bed they found 19½ yards of pink and brown silk, and red, black, bottle-green, and blue silk of a very expensive kind, suitable for millinery work, the whole weighing thirty pounds. It was sewn together in such a way as to form an interior pocket, and the broad lace straps were yet attached which had passed over Mrs. Gordon's shoulders and suspended the smuggled goods. The goods were taken to the station house, and on that same evening an elderly man called at the hotel and asked to be shown to the room. He had the key, and on the pretext was put off. On the evening following, the 31st inst., Mrs. Gordon herself came. On reaching the room she at once flung back the bed clothes, and, finding nothing, sank into a chair and cried, "This breaks my heart!"

## A Cautious Witness.

There was a little personal difficulty between two citizens, to which a clergyman was the only eye-witness. The principals were reticent about the affair, and no time was solicited to make a statement.

"Your information is correct, sir. Yes, sir, your information is correct," he said to an English reporter. "I was standing on the adjacent curbstone, and I think I may safely say I saw it all. An unfortunate affair, sir, very."

"What was it all about?" asked the reporter.

"That, sir, I have not been able to ascertain. I have made a few inquiries, but my investigations are without satisfactory results."

"What was said to start it?"

"There were some remarks not at all indicative of humanity of spirit, and some language which you would not expect me to remember."

"Did one of them insult the other?"

Different men put different construction upon words. I would not like to say that any affront was intended. I will say, though, that the language was not acrimonious."

"Did he pass? Did either say the other lied?"

No impression as to that is not founded upon an accurate recollection of the identical language employed. I dislike to err, and can scarce give you a direct reply."

"Were any blows struck?"

"It seems to me that there was smiting involved in the controversy."

"Which was struck first?"

"I don't think I am prepared to say who inaugurated the assault. It may have been one, and it may have been the other."

"Did the assaulted man strike back?"

"He may have done so. I will take the responsibility of saying that very likely he did. Men under the influence of carnal anger are prone to smite when smitten."

"Did they fall down?"

"I don't know whether they fell or were thrown down. I saw them on the sidewalk together, locked in a close embrace and striving with prodigious strength."

"Didn't you try to separate them?"

"I spoke to them, and asked them to refrain from such unseemly display of violence. But they heeded not. Their passions were strong upon them. I told them that I might have to invoke the constabulary, if they did not desist."

"What did they say?"

"They made a few remarks about the constabulary that I did not deem germane."

He first rubbed his face perfectly dry with a towel to remove all traces of perspiration, and then applied a liberal coating of mutton tallow. After this was patiently and liberally rubbed in on every portion of his countenance, so as to prevent the paint and other mixtures from injuring the skin, he applied a preparation of chalk and bismuth, which gave him an exceedingly ghastly appearance, his head being completely covered by a white cloth. When this process was satisfactorily accomplished and every spot covered, he took a little cup containing tallow and lampblack and applied it in spots with a delicate camel-hair brush, previously having held it over a stub of a candle until it was melted to the proper consistency. Having artistically spotted and streaked his face with this, he placed a cup of tallow and Chinese vermilion over the light and drew a cone-shaped figure on each side of his mouth and freely painted his lips. This had the effect of enabling him to produce that so-called by-nine smile which is so effective in the ring. He tried it in the mirror, and, being satisfied with the effect, he donned his quaint garments of many colors, took a hitch at his pockets, set his hat jauntily on his head and went to the canvas, ready at the proper signal to tumble into the ring with a bound, a somersault and his welcome, cheery, ringing shout of "Here I come again!"

## A Clown's Make-Up.

He first rubbed his face perfectly dry with a towel to remove all traces of perspiration, and then applied a liberal coating of mutton tallow. After this was patiently and liberally rubbed in on every portion of his countenance, so as to prevent the paint and other mixtures from injuring the skin, he applied a preparation of chalk and bismuth, which gave him an exceedingly ghastly appearance, his head being completely covered by a white cloth. When this process was satisfactorily accomplished and every spot covered, he took a little cup containing tallow and lampblack and applied it in spots with a delicate camel-hair brush, previously having held it over a stub of a candle until it was melted to the proper consistency. Having artistically spotted and streaked his face with this, he placed a cup of tallow and Chinese vermilion over the light and drew a cone-shaped figure on each side of his mouth and freely painted his lips. This had the effect of enabling him to produce that so-called by-nine smile which is so effective in the ring. He tried it in the mirror, and, being satisfied with the effect, he donned his quaint garments of many colors, took a hitch at his pockets, set his hat jauntily on his head and went to the canvas, ready at the proper signal to tumble into the ring with a bound, a somersault and his welcome, cheery, ringing shout of "Here I come again!"

San Francisco Chronicle.



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot-breads, or luxuriant pastries. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining unclaimed for in the Janesville, Wisconsin, Post Office for the week ending March 8, 1881.

**LADIES.**  
Abbet, Mrs. Mary  
Chase, Miss Nellie  
Curran, Miss Jennie  
Carson, Mrs. Jennie  
Dammann, Mrs. Bertha  
Denning, Mrs. John  
Davis, Miss Mattie  
Dowd, Jennie  
Elliott, Mrs. Mary A.  
Flood, Mrs. Bridget  
Huron, Mrs. Nellie  
Harvey, Mrs. Mary  
Holmes, Miss Sarah C.  
Johnson, Mrs. John  
Kane, Mrs. M. H.  
Koch, Miss Anna M.  
Kelly, Miss Mary

**GENTLEMEN.**  
Huntington, Geo. B.  
Joyce, Mich.  
King, Prof.  
Lemoine, H. L.  
Loomer, H. A.  
Merrill, Aug. W.  
Purinton, W. F.  
Pealy & Smith  
Simpson, James  
Talcott, A. E.  
Teller, Robt.  
Woods, J. S.  
Wright, E. T.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advised," naming the date.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

## Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

HAS

## Visited Janesville

EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all

## CHRONIC DISEASES!

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## Stomach, Liver.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, gravel, sciatica, rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c.

## DR. PRICE'S REPUTATION!

Has been acquired by candid, honest dealing and years of successful practice. My practice, not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and evidence to sustain it, does not tear down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no flattery. We know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work, but knowledge gained by years of experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Candid in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make interrogations and decide for yourselves; it will cost nothing as consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

## Dr. V. Clarence Price

Can be consulted at JANESVILLE, MYERS HOUSE, on Saturday, the 9th of March, 1881. Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Waukegan, Ill., with stamp attached.

## Horse Lost

On Wednesday evening, a light bay mare with white stripe in face, and white feet, six years old, and weighing about 1,000 pounds. Any one returning her will be rewarded.

HOGBOOM & ATWOOD, City Coal Yard.

## To Justices of the Peace

BLANKS for Justice's Return to County Board in new and convenient form.

722dawit

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

WEBB & HALL,  
Have in Stock a Good Assortment of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses,

In Gold, Silver, Nickel, Celluloid, Steel and Rubber Bows.

Are confident that we can fit you every time. Would be pleased to try.

YOU WILL FIND AT  
E. V. WHITON & CO.'S,

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Every conceivable article kept by druggists, including Toilet Goods, Handkerchief Extracts, Cologne, all the Patent Medicines advertised, Liquors for Medicinal use, Combs, Brushes, Cigars, Tobaccos, etc. Our drugs and chemicals we select with the greatest care and get the freshest and purest in the market, and sell them at moderate prices.

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WEST END SHOE HOUSE!

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

GOOD GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

## HANCHETT &amp; SHELDON,

25 Main Street, Janesville.

Skates, Table Cutlery, Pocket-Knives, Carvers,

Shears, Razors and Griddle's Weather Strip,

Meat Cutters, &c.

A Complete Line of all Winter Goods

Wisconsin Wood Chopper Axes are the best and warranted. A first class new Oven Coal Stove for \$20.00. A full line of Cook and Heating Stoves at reduced prices. Headquarters for Heavy Hardware. A full stock of Sleigh and Cutter stock.

W. M. ELDREDGE, 25dawit

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There is Always a

Large Stock of Pure Drugs, Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

All sorts of Druggists Sundries, Combs and Brushes, Perfumes and Fancy Articles for the Toilet

The Best BRANDS of CIGARS in JANESVILLE.

Special Agency of the Celebrated Jones' Cigars. Prescriptions carefully and promptly prepared.

27 NORTH MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE, WIS.

## A NEW FIRM

But an Old House

The old firm of

## A. &amp; F. SONNEBORN

is dissolved, but the business will be carried on at the old stand

corner of Main and Milwaukee-st., by Fred Sonneborn, who

kindly thanks his friends for their past favors and hopes for a continuance of the same in the future, promising the public that he

orable dealing and low prices still continue to be his aim. In

der to make room for a large spring stock, I will sell Suits, Hats,

Caps, and Gents' Furnishing goods at greatly reduced prices.

## CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY

COME AND SEE ME.

Truly Yours,

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General Blacksmithing. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Repairing of all kinds on short notice. Warranted. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop on River street, in rear of First National Bank. mar24daw

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J. B. LAGRANGE.  
Would respectfully call attention to his extensive Painting Rooms on Bluff Street, in the rear of Hodge & Hinchold's shop, where he is prepared to do first class Carriage and Artistic Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him a call. jan25daw

## HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

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Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Brushes, Combs, etc., etc. Also a good assortment of Trunks, Valises and Ladies' Satchels. The best kind of Harness Oils always on hand. Give me a call. A good square deal guaranteed. Try my Carriage Top Varnish; it makes old tops as bright as when new. jan25daw

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EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE  
(Opera House Block).  
A Large Stock of First Class Harness and Trunks on Hand at Bottom Prices.

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Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting. Dealers in Pumps and Cylinders. Gas Fixtures, Pipe, Rubber Hose, and all kinds of Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water Works. All work in the above line done on reasonable terms. aug24daw

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Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

HOSTETTER'S  
CELEBRATED  
STOMACH  
BITTERS

Invalids who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, it corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and cures as well as prevents fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Mrs. Partington said that a gentleman laughed so heartily that she feared he would have burst his jocular vein.

—“I am surprised,” said a Galveston politician to a heavy property owner, “that you don't run for some office.” “Well, you see, somebody has to do the tax-paying.”—Galveston News.

—“Little girl,” said the Superintendent of a Galveston Sunday-school, “can you tell which day is the Lord's day?” “Yeth, thir; thath the day we can't have no beer, cos the grothery is clothed up.”

—“Everybody is looking at Rhode Island,” remarks the editor of the Providence Dispatch in the course of an editorial on “The Duty of the Hour.” This explains the recent advance in the price of microscopes.

—An elderly resident of Newtown was approached by an agent for a cyclopedic. “I guess I won't get one,” said the elderly resident, and frankly added, “I know I never could learn to ride one of the pesky things.”—Danbury News.

—“The first hat of a new fashion for ladies is not the result of any particular design. One is finished plain and then set down upon by the head mistress. Whatever shape it may take under pressure is adopted as the style and becomes the pattern for others.”—N. O. Roayane.

—A contemporary complains that there are too many laws in this country. We fear that is true. The police captured a burglar not long ago who complained that there were so many laws that he couldn't break the half of them in business hours, and had to sit up at night to finish the rest of them.—Black-eye.

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Chicago and Way..... 1:30 P. M.  
Madison and Milwaukee..... 7:00 A. M.  
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## OVER-LAND MAILS ARRIVE.

Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 12:00 M.  
Emerald Grove, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 12:00 M.  
East Troy, via Johnston, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by..... 12:00 M.  
Bellevue stage..... 11:30 A. M.

## Mails close at the Janesville Post Office as follows:

Madison and Milwaukee..... 8:00 P. M.  
Chicago Through, Night via Milton Junction also Milton..... 8:00 P. M.  
Chicago and Way..... 8:00 P. M.  
All points East, West and South of Chicago via Milton Junction..... 8:00 P. M.  
Green Bay and Way including..... 8:00 P. M.  
Soo, Northern Michigan and Milwaukee and Way..... 11:30 A. M.  
West, Madison, via M. & P. du C. H. W., including..... 11:30 A. M.  
Monroe, Brodhead and Way..... 7:30 P. M.  
Rockford, Freeport and Way..... 8:30 A. M.

Bellevue stage..... 4:30 P. M.  
Center and Leyden, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 2:30 P. M.  
East Troy, via Johnston, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by..... 2:30 P. M.  
Richmond, daily at..... 3:30 P. M.  
Emerald Grove and Fairchild, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at..... 2:30 P. M.

## POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Daily from 8:30 A. M. to 3:30 P. M. On Sundays from 12:00 to 1:30 P. M. Money order and Registered Letter Department open from 8:30 A. M. to 12:00 M., and from 1:30 to 3:30 P. M., except during the distribution of the mails. Stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and Wrappers for sale at East front window from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Orders for stamped envelopes with return card printed thereon, should be left at the Money order Department.

On Saturday night only, a through pouch from Chicago is received on the Bond Lake train, and on Monday morning only, a through pouch is made up and forwarded to Chicago on the 7 o'clock train.

By reading this table carefully, the public can post their letters thoroughly upon the arrival and departure of all the mails, and thus avoid much inconvenience to themselves.

H. A. PATTERSON, P. M.

## LAST AND WORST.

Upon life's highway I was hastening, when I met a trouble grim,  
Whom I had often seen with other men,  
But I was far from him.

He seized my arm, and with a sneering lip  
Looked o'er my happy past:  
With sinking heart I felt his long grip  
Clutch tight and hold me fast.

“You look,” he said, “so happy and so bright  
That I have come to see  
Why other troubles miss you in their flight,  
And what you'll do with me.”

“And have you come to stay with me?” I cried,  
Hoping respite to win.  
“Yes, I have come to stay. Your world is wide;  
I'm crowded where I've been.”

I would not look him in the face, but turned  
To take him home with me;  
To all my other troubles, who had spurned  
His hateful company.

So he was “crowded,” and with me would  
Laugh with sullen gloom;  
At arm's-length took him up the steps of  
My own roof-tree.

Under my own roof-tree,  
And there I clutched his scrawny neck and  
Took him in the room  
Where, locked and barred, I kept my  
troubles, in  
Seclusion's friendly gloom.

Grimly he looked at me with eyes that  
burned.  
“You nothing know of me; I  
The key on other troubles may be turned,  
But I am Poverty.”

Ah! soon I knew it was in vain, in vain  
No locks availed for him;  
Nor double doors, nor thickly curtained  
pane,  
Could make his presence dim.

He wrote his name on all my threadbare  
And in my shrinking arm  
He told the tale of useless shifts and stays  
I made against despair.

He brushed the smile from off my sweet  
wife's face,  
And left an anxious frown;  
The fresh young joys that should my child-  
dren's grave  
His heavy feet trod down.

He took my other troubles out, and walked  
With them the public street;  
Clad in my sacred surro, cheaply taek  
With all he chanced to meet.

The hours he stretched upon the rack of  
days,  
The days to weeks of fears;  
The weeks to months, whose weary, tof-  
some ways  
Stretched out through hopeless years.

To-day I stooped to fan with eager strife  
A single hope which glowed,  
And mid the fading embers of my life  
A fitful warmth bestowed.

Cheered by a spark, I turned with trembling  
limb  
Once more the strife to wage;  
But, as I turned I saw my trouble grim  
Linking his arm with Age.

Old Age and Poverty—here and there!  
And ye—remorseless pair—  
Drape on the last and vilest of my life  
Your banner of despair.

—Francis Edwin Allison, in Atlantic Monthly.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Mrs. Partington said that a gentleman laughed so heartily that she feared he would have burst his jocular vein.

—“I am surprised,” said a Galveston politician to a heavy property owner, “that you don't run for some office.” “Well, you see, somebody has to do the tax-paying.”—Galveston News.

—“Little girl,” said the Superintendent of a Galveston Sunday-school, “can you tell which day is the Lord's day?” “Yeth, thir; thath the day we can't have no beer, cos the grothery is clothed up.”

—“Everybody is looking at Rhode Island,” remarks the editor of the Providence Dispatch in the course of an editorial on “The Duty of the Hour.” This explains the recent advance in the price of microscopes.

—An elderly resident of Newtown was approached by an agent for a cyclopedic. “I guess I won't get one,” said the elderly resident, and frankly added, “I know I never could learn to ride one of the pesky things.”—Danbury News.

—“The first hat of a new fashion for ladies is not the result of any particular design. One is finished plain and then set down upon by the head mistress. Whatever shape it may take under pressure is adopted as the style and becomes the pattern for others.”—N. O. Roayane.

—A contemporary complains that there are too many laws in this country. We fear that is true. The police captured a burglar not long ago who complained that there were so many laws that he couldn't break the half of them in business hours, and had to sit up at night to finish the rest of them.—Black-eye.

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